

BRITISH FLEET IN FIGHTING TRIM AWAITS THE WORD TO STRIKE A BLOW AT RUSSIA.

London Looks for News of a Great Naval Battle in Chinese Waters When the Czar Moves on New Chwang.

LONDON, Nov. 2.—With amazing rapidity the scene of the prospective conflict of the powers has changed from Africa to Asia, from the Nile valley to the waters of China. It is apparent from the great anxiety here that a big naval battle between the British and Russian fleets is expected—that it may be fought before many hours shall have elapsed.

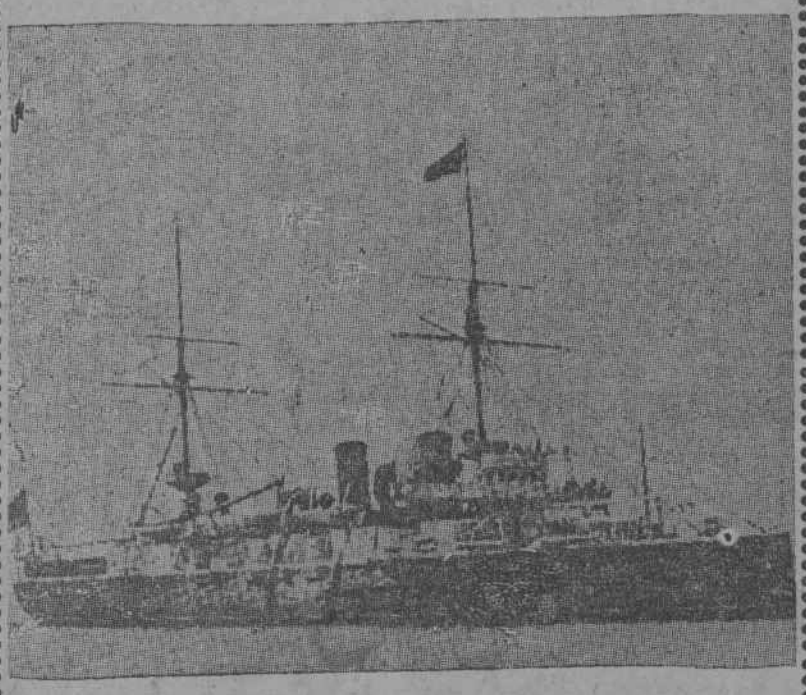
The news that comes from Wei-Hai-Wei indicates the most serious phase of the war crisis that has yet developed. With the Czar moving on New Chwang, grasping the long-coveted territory just as the relations between England and France are strained almost to the breaking point, the powers must be plunged into war.

Warlike Orders.

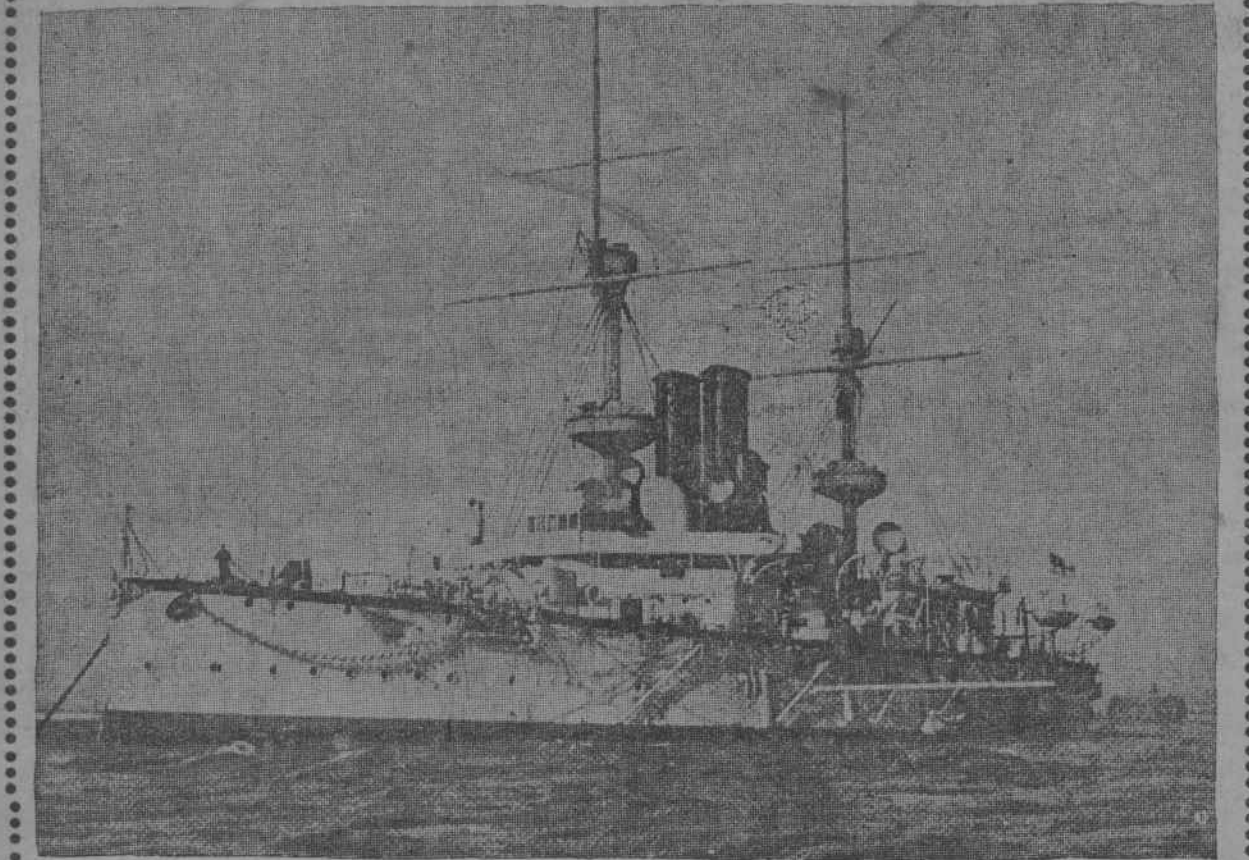
That England's fleet at and near Wei-Hai-Wei has received orders to be in readiness to attack the Russian ships at Port Arthur there is no room for doubt. The final orders may be given any hour, and the ships are prepared to sail.

This report, which, taken with the knowledge of the attitude of the War Office, is truly of the most alarming character, was sent to London to-day.

Wei-Hai-Wei, Nov. 2.—All the British war ships here—the first-class battle ship Centurion, the first-class cruiser Narcius, the second-class cruiser Hermione, the torpedo boat destroyer Whiting, the torpedo boat destroyer Fame, the torpedo



H. M. S. Battle Ship Centurion, at Wei-Hai-Wei.



Britain's First-Class Cruiser Undaunted, at Che-Foo.

boat destroyer Handy and the first-class gunboat Peacock—have cleared for action and are ready for sea at an hour's notice.

The first-class battle ship Victorious and the first-class cruiser Undaunted, at Che-Foo, not far from here, are coaling to their full capacity.

The greatest secrecy is maintained as to the meaning of these warlike preparations, but there is no doubt that important instructions are expected at any moment. A dispatch from London on October 20 said a cable message had been received there from Shanghai, announcing the occupation of New-Chwang (also written Niu-Chwang) by Russian troops. The dispatch was worded as follows:

"A Russian regiment occupied the town of Niu-Chwang, Province of Lea-Tung, and the forts at the mouth of the River Liaon on October 15, thus securing complete possession of Niu-Chwang. The native troops fed without making any opposition, under orders from the Empress Dowager and Li Hung Chang.

"A British gunboat was in the river at the time. Its non-resistance is regarded as the virtual British abandonment of the whole of Manchuria to the Russians, and gives Russia an invaluable strategic position. Great Britain is certain to lose the Niu-Chwang trade, of which it has had eighty per cent."

Paris, Nov. 2.—Prices on the Bourse to-day again collapsed, owing to speculators reducing commitments and the decline in the price of consols in London, influenced by the news from Wei-Hai-Wei. Spanish funds declined heavily, owing to the United States' demand for the Philippine Islands. Turkish securities were steady. Gold mine shares declined toward the close of the market, though they slightly improved in tone.

BRITISH SHIPS TO MINE HARBORS.

Sydney, C. B., Nov. 2.—The British war ships Cordella and Pelican arrived this afternoon from Halifax. Their visit is extraordinary, as both were supposed to leave for home to go out of commission. The ships have submarine mines and heavy guns aboard, specially shipped at Halifax, and, it is reported, they will mine the entrance to Sydney and St. John's, N. F., harbors.

READY TO STOP A TORPEDO CRAFT.

Halifax, N. S., Nov. 2.—The British battle ship Renown is in full fighting trim and tonight the ship tested her electric search lights. This week the Renown has taken aboard large quantities of ammunition and naval stores.

SOLDIER BRYAN NOT IN POLITICS

Chicago, Nov. 2.—Secretary Robert E. Burke, of the Democratic Campaign Committee, has received the following letter from Colonel William J. Bryan, dated Jacksonville, Fla., where he is now in camp with his regiment, the Third Nebraska:

"My Dear Burke: I do not think that it would be proper for me to take part in politics while in the army. It is hard to keep still, but I think it is best to do so. Wishing the ticket success, I am yours, 'BRYAN.'"

"Everybody knows why William Jennings Bryan's voice will not be heard in support of Democracy this Fall," said Mr. Burke. "But the people will understand why he is silent. The conspiracy by which the great advocate of the principles of our party has been silenced is understood by all who have paid any attention to what has been transpiring in politics. His silence will be eloquent, and will not fail to have its effect."

WAR STRENGTH OF RUSSIA AND GREAT BRITAIN.

GREAT BRITAIN'S NAVY.

Battle ships	61
Other ships of the line	27
Cruisers	124
Coast defense	60
Torpedo craft	333

GREAT BRITAIN'S ARMY.

Officers, active	4,918
Non-commissioned officers and men, active	215,291
Officers and men, reserve	417,604
Total	637,813

RUSSIA'S NAVY.

Battle ships	20
Other ships of the line	19
Cruisers	27
Torpedo craft	188

RUSSIA'S ARMY.

Officers, active	28,700
Non-commissioned officers and men, active	1,116,824
Officers and men, reserve	3,822,710
Total	5,008,234

PINNED TO THE RAIL: SAW DEATH APPROACH

Frederick Kellogg, of No. 1,303 Third avenue, Brooklyn, was caught in the switch of the railroad on the dock on the Brooklyn water front yesterday. While he struggled to free himself a train of freight cars backed down upon him and cut him to pieces.

Football Captain Secretly Married.

It was only learned in Newark yesterday that Miss Clara Bennett, daughter of Mr. Jeffrey Bennett, of No. 474 Perry street, that city, and William J. Zimmerman, of No. 44 Congress street, had been clandestinely married in New York last April. Zimmerman is eighteen years old and his wife is a few months younger. He was captain of the St. Albans football team.

WRIT IS SERVED UPON WANAMAKER.

Ex-Postmaster-General Invades Quay's Home County. Learns That Ex-State Printer Robinson Thinks He Was Slandered.

STONES HURLED AT TRAIN.

Effort Made to Injure the Face of Pennsylvania's Republican Machine.

ATTACKS FAIL TO DAUNT HIM.

He Makes Three Fiery Speeches to the Senator's Neighbors in Beaver County, and Demands Reform.

Beaver Falls, Pa., Nov. 2.—Ex-Postmaster-General John Wanamaker had scarcely set foot in Beaver, the home county of Senator Quay, to-day when he was served with a writ of trespass in slander against ex-State Printer Thomas Robinson, of Butler. Just as Mr. Wanamaker had taken his seat on the stage of the opera house at Rochester a deputy sheriff handed him the writ. He secured an attorney at once, and acknowledged the service.

This action is the last desperate move of the Quay machine in this section. Ex-State Printer Robinson has always been a Quay man and until he was ousted by younger men, was the machine leader of Butler County. Mr. Robinson has had over a month in which to take action against Mr. Wanamaker for anything the latter may have said in his political speeches, but he waited until Mr. Wanamaker reached a county where there is no doubt of the power of the Quay influence and then the suit was brought.

Mr. Wanamaker narrowly escaped serious injury to-day while coming to this city. Just as his train was slowly moving out of a station near here a young man standing on the bank hurled a large stone at the window by which Mr. Wanamaker was sitting. The stone crashed through the glass and barely missed Mr. Wanamaker's head. The railway company has officers out looking for the stone thrower.

Mr. Wanamaker was not disturbed over the Robinson suit, and made three speeches demanding reform and scoring the Quay machine. He referred to the Robinson case in his speech to-night in these words:

"As indicated by the civil process of a summons served on me at Rochester this morning to answer in Beaver County one Thomas Robinson, ex-State Printer, resident in Butler County, in damages for slander in discussing this public officer, I am to understand that within the boundaries of Mr. Quay's home county I am not to indulge in the God-given right of free speech.

"I shall not spare the time to discuss questions not at issue. This shortsighted attempt to muzzle visiting citizens of the commonwealth because they are known to be opposed to the Quay machine is a Quay machine is not a kind of campaigning likely to make votes for the Republican party managers. The Republican voters of Pennsylvania are treated as if they were cattle.

"There is no use in the people having any mind about their officers, as the Quay machine omnipotently makes its slate for Governor and all State officials and legislative officers. There is no use in private, individual members of the party raising their voices against Quay machine rule, and if they do they must expect to suffer punishment by process and otherwise. Any man man enough to stand out against machine methods and boss instructions in Pennsylvania takes to his deathbed political life."

The slander attributed to Mr. Wanamaker by ex-State Printer Robinson is said to have its grounds in utterances of Mr. Wanamaker in dealing with office-holding conditions in Harrisburg and affairs in the State Printer's office.

HILL DEFENDS THE RIGHT OF HONEST VOTERS TO RESIST THUGS AT POLLS WITH FORCE.

No Ruffian, Even with a Deputy's Badge, He Says, Has Any More Right to Rob a Citizen of His Vote Than to Rob Him of His Watch.

Hill Says Honest Voters Have a Right to Defend Their Ballots by Force.

THE honest citizen who has committed no crime cannot lawfully be arrested without warrant on election day. If any of McCullagh's hirelings attempt so rash and desperate a proceeding the citizen has the constitutional, statutory and common law right to knock him down, once, twice or a dozen times if necessary, for the protection of the liberty of his person.

THE right to vote is a sacred right. It is the highest prerogative vested in an American citizen. It does not depend upon any man's will, nor upon the bare permission of election officials. It is not conferred by a mere statute. It is a right conferred by the Constitution itself, which neither Republican laws nor Republican hirelings can interfere with nor destroy.

NO ruffian has any more right to rob a citizen of his vote than he has to despoil the citizen's real estate or rob him of his personal property; and the citizen has a right in every case to resist the robber. The robber is the aggressor. The citizen can use whatever violence is necessary to protect his person, his property and his suffrage.

Carnegie Hall wall was filled to its limits long before 8 o'clock last night by members of the Democratic Business Men's Association and others who wanted to hear David B. Hill speak on campaign issues. The crowd was so great that the doors of the building were closed at 7:45 p. m., and at that hour several hundred men were standing in the aisles and at the rear of the hall.

It was a representative gathering of New York business men that greeted the former Senator and Governor. Every box was filled, every seat on the platform was occupied. Unlike the recent Republican "frolic" at the same hall, when John Claflin presided over a gathering of 400 persons, the meeting was an enthusiastic demonstration.

Among the vice-presidents of the meeting were August Belmont, Andrew H. Green, John D. Crimmins, George Ehret, Jordan L. Mott, Franklin Edson, Henry Hilton, Hugh J. Grant, Isidor Wormser, William Astor Chanler, J. Edward Simmons, William C. Whitney, Oswald Ottendorfer, Herman Ridder, Ashbel P. Fitch, Roswell P. Flower, Daniel S. Lamont, Joseph C. Hendrix, E. Ellery Anderson, Perry Belmont, William R. Grace, Frederic R. Coudert, R. T. Wilson and Hermann Oelrichs.

Senator Hill, who was the first speaker, devoted himself chiefly to a discussion of the Force law, the Raines law, and the canal scandal and Roosevelt. He briefly explained that national issues had no part in the present contest. The Republican party has not declared its colonial policy, and Mr. Roosevelt's election can in no way change McKinley's plans, whatever they are. Then Mr. Hill took up the Force law and aroused his audience to a high pitch of enthusiasm by again advising every legal voter to knock down the deputy who interferes with him on election day.

His most eloquent period was his description of "wide open" New York, when he asked if it should be closed like Platt's bank in Owego, or a Chinese walled city; whether it should not be open to the people of the world who might wish to trade here, to visit the beautiful theatres, the magnificent art galleries, the handsome churches, the imperial city of the Western Hemisphere?

His most biting language was directed toward Colonel Roosevelt, and the immense crowd thrilled with appreciation and thundered in laughter as the Colonel was depicted as a monopolist of military glory who would be taken as the whole Shafter army. Mr. Hill prefaced his remarks on this point by giving full credit to Roosevelt for his bravery.

"But there were others," said Mr. Hill quietly, and the audience cheered. "He wasn't the whole thing. You remember the story of the little boy whose father incessantly talked about what he and Grant did in the civil war. Finally the little boy asked his mother, 'Mamma, was there anybody else on the Union side except papa and Grant?'"

"One would imagine there was but one hero in this war," continued Mr. Hill. "Let us not forget the great hero George Dewey, or Sampson, or gallant Schley. Are they forgotten? What of the young Southerner, Hobson? And Fighting 'Joe' Wheeler?"

Cheers greeted the mention of each man's name and Mr. Hill drew a vivid picture of "Bill" Anthony, who reported to Captain Sigbee the explosion of the Maine, when men were shocked into temporary paralysis by the dreadful concussion.

"And that poor fellow is forgotten," said Mr. Hill, "while the Rough Rider seems to be the only man who stands forth a luminous figure?"

"Not on your life!" yelled an excited auditor.

"I hope not," said Mr. Hill. He then explained that Captain William Astor Chanler had offered to raise a regiment, but had been refused. The crowd cheered Chanler and hissed the refusal.

Mr. Hill showed that Mr. Roosevelt had been specially favored, that he was the only person in the United States permitted to raise a regiment not credited to a State or Territory. "Why was that?" cried the speaker.

From the gallery came a clear, ringing voice: "Because the Republicans needed a candidate."

"You're right," promptly said Mr. Hill, while the thousands in the hall cheered and cheered again; the women fluttered their handkerchiefs, and the solid citizens on the platform rattled their canes and laughed immoderately.

Mr. Hill read Roosevelt's letter saying the Rough Riders were three times better than national guardsmen, and again the crowd went wild.

The Roosevelt references and the Force law argument furnished the thrilling moments of the evening, while the canal scandal came in for groans, and the "wide open" town feature aroused delight.

MYERS ON ALGERISM; BELMONT ON "PANIC"

Former Comptroller Theodore W. Myers presided over the meeting, which was opened with a noisy demonstration of enthusiasm when ex-Senator Hill came on the platform.

There had been demonstrations before that as each of the best known men on the platform or in the boxes were recognized. Richard Croker and Corporation Counsel Whelan, who were in a box, were cheered when they appeared, and the reception to William Astor Chanler was also noisy.

Chairman Myers stepped to the front of the stage and stood behind a reading desk, which was draped with a colored lithograph of Rear-Admiral Dewey, as he opened the meeting.

"Our opponents tell us the issues of this campaign are only the canal, the Force law, the Force law, the Force law, the Force law," he said. "They claim a proprietary right in the flag. If you will call the roll of fame on land and on sea, there will be two Democrats to every Republican to answer. Not all the whitewash that Washington can supply will wipe out the one great national issue, the scandal of Algerism. But the issues of this campaign are not national. Our duty is to redeem our State from the thieving hands that have plundered it."

A letter from ex-President Grover Cleveland was read and there were cheers for Cleveland. A voice from the gallery cried for "three cheers for William J. Bryan." They were given heartily.

Perry Belmont followed Mr. Hill. He said the issue of the campaign was an honest administration at Albany, "as honest as that to be found in every department of the Greater New York Municipal Government."

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HILL'S ADVICE TO ALL HONEST VOTERS.

Former Governor Hill opened his speech with congratulations to the business men for the size of the meeting, and said the business interests, of all others, were specially affected by the issues of the campaign, and especially those affecting taxation and the canals. Then he said:

"Your private, corporate and municipal interests largely affected by legislation at Albany, necessarily render the consideration of the subjects of home rule for municipalities and the wells of special legislation a matter of the highest and most absorbing importance.

"The supervision of the liquor traffic, the personal liberty of your citizens, their exercise of the right of suffrage unmolested, the preservation of the public peace by your own local officials and an economical and honest administration of public affairs—these are topics which are interwoven with your everyday life and imperatively demand your careful scrutiny. Business issues for business men is the need of the hour, and such issues, it is believed, are appropriately presented in the platform of the Democratic State Convention."

Mr. Hill then took up the Republican policy of talking only on national issues and of ignoring the issues of the campaign, the charges made against their conduct of State affairs. He said the people would not be deceived by any star gazing platitude. They were interested now in State affairs. National questions would be considered at the proper time.

Right to Vote Sacred.

Then he took up the Force bill and said: "The personal rights of citizens are involved in this election."

"The other night in Brooklyn, in discussing the infamous features of the recently enacted Metropolitan Election law, generally known as the 'Force Bill,' I stated that a McCullagh deputy had no right to arrest without warrant any citizen lawfully registered to vote. He had the legal right to knock him down."

"I neither apologize for that statement nor retract it, but I am here to reiterate and defend it."

"The right to vote is a sacred right. It is the highest prerogative vested in an American citizen. It does not depend upon any man's will, nor upon the bare permission of election officials. It is not conferred by a mere statute. It is a right conferred by the Constitution itself, which neither Republican laws nor Republican hirelings can interfere with nor destroy."

Mr. Hill then read Article 2, Section 1, of the Constitution, giving the qualifications of voters and declaring that those possessing them "shall be entitled to vote." Then he continued:

"That is the citizen's authority for his right to vote. It is derived from the fundamental law of the State, from which all other laws spring and to which they are all subject."

"The citizen's title to his real estate is evidenced by his warranty deed, and to his personal property, ordinarily, by his bill of sale, while the Constitution is the written evidence, supreme and conclusive, of the citizen's right of suffrage."

"No ruffian has any more right to rob a citizen of his vote than he has to despoil the citizen's real estate or rob him of his personal property, and the citizen has a right in every case to resist the robber by force if necessary. It is the robber who is the aggressor, and he can use whatever violence is necessary to protect his person, his property and his suffrage."

"These are elementary principles familiar to every student of Constitutional law."

"If one of McCullagh's thugs should attempt to rob a citizen of his vote at the polls, who will contend that the citizen cannot lawfully knock the scoundrel down? If the same thug, although clad in the uniform of a Deputy Election Supervisor, should attempt to rob a citizen of his vote, to which he is legally entitled, by arresting him on election day